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SHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House illard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange in street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

Mr. Cleveland is rapidly becoming a man without a party.

A workingman who advocates free silver is as foolish as the man who sawed of the limb on which he was sitting between himself and the tree.

Doubling the amount of money in circulation would not do debtors and poor people half as much good as the doubling of collaterals on which to obtain it.

restored for the very good reason that sixteen ounces of silver will never again be worth as much as one ounce of gold.

When American and British marines po-operate, as they did harmoniously at Corinto for the protection of persons and property, there need be no doubt of their

If the Democrats are looking for colorless and opinionless candidate who can stand squarely with both feet on any kind of a platform why do they not take up Adlai Stevenson?

Secretary Carlisle no longer enjoys the oud distinction of being the only memor of the Cabinet who could control his State on the silver question. He trains with the common herd now.

Lack of confidence and credit is the suse of all panics and of the present siness depression, yet the free silverites want to ao something which would greetly intensify the lack of confidence and credit.

Latest estimates of the number of victims in the terrible disaster at Moscow make it the most destructive of modern times if not in the history of the world. The casualties in some great battles have not exceeded 4,800.

If it is true, as stated, that Miss Helen Gould has contributed \$100,000 to aid the tornado sufferers in St. Louis and East St. Louis the public will conclude that at least a part of Jay Gould's great wealth has fallen into good hands.

Even the worm will turn when trod pon. Senator Turple is one of the most oyal of cuckoes, but when the Presi dent vetoes a special pension bill introuced by him the Indiana Senator suddenly discovers he is not a paragon of

The money question is a business nestion of vital importance, and as such ought not to be decided by torchlight processions and loud clamorings, but upon its merits and in a manner that will redound to the honor and welfare of the American people.

Mr. Manley's statement that Speaker for Vice President under any circum- proportions by opening the floodgates stances will probably put an end to the and adding indefinitely to the number hatter on that subject. Mr. Reed is too of 50-cent dollars, thus driving gold out big a man and too young to care to be shelved in that manner.

There is fitness in a Democrat-Populist fusion. Democrats say it is the duty of the government to proclaim 52 cents' worth of silver a dollar, and Populists semand that farm products shall be nade the basis of a banking system. They should pool their issues

Mr. Cleveland being the only member of the administration who has his party with him on the silver question in his own State, he will probably decide to consecrate himself to the cause and become the logical candidate of the sound money wing of the Democracy.

When free silverites plead pathetically to go back to the money of our fathers they forget that when the first coinage act was passed the bullion in the silver ollar was worth as much in the markets of the world as was that in the gold dollar. The fathers knew what parity

There is fitness in the removal of the ody of the late Hon. James G. Blaine Augusta. Oak Hill Cemetery, 1 Washington, where he was buried, al hough a very beautiful cemetery, is es entially a local one. The body of Maine's most brilliant statesman should rest in that State.

If it is the duty of the government to raise the price of the product of the sil ver mine owner, as the free silverites claim would be the effect of free coin age, is it not equally the duty of the government to raise the price of th roduct of coal mine owners, of iron mine owners, of stone quarries, etc?

The Democratic statesman at Washngton who predicts that the Chicago convention will not name the ratio of 16 to 1 as the basis of free silver coinage forgets that that is the keynote of th Democratic campaign. The position of the party, as elegantly defined by Senator Tillman, is "free silver at 16 to 1 or

For a new member of Congress Repretant I tonous origin. The people acted not only

defeat of the committee on elections, is curing the passage of his pension-payment bill. Mr. Overstreet is making the reputation of a man who carries his

NOT OPPOSED TO SILVER IN ITSELF.

In a communication on the money question a correspondent of the Journal says: "It is not silver that the soundmoney men object to, but unnecessary fluctuations in the standard of value. There is no objection to bimetallism at a stated ratio, except that the first fluctuation of the bullion market converts it into monometallism of the cheaper metal." This is entirely true, and it emphasizes a point which has received too little attention. As remarked elsewhere, the money question is pre-eminently a business question and should be settled in accordance with established principles of finance and the monetary experience of the world. There is no room whatever in it for sentiment. One of the most common and plausible arguments of the free silverites is that silver should be restored to the position from which it was wrongfully displaced, that we should return to the ancient landmarks, the money of the fathers, etc. The American people are so much bound by precedents and have so much reverence for everything connected with the constitutional period or the work of the fathers that many of them give undue weight to this sort of an appeal. It might as well be demanded that we should return to the ancient landmarks in the matter of carrying the mails on horseback and a thousand other things which changed conditions have shown to be unwise or impracticable. An orator who should insist with fiery eloquence that we ought to return to the fathers' methods in agriculture and manufacturing, restore the prices that prevailed in the early part of the century, substitute ox carts for locomotives, hand implements for farm machinery, the tinder variety of obsolete things for their modern successors would be no more absurd than he who offers it as a real argument that we should resume the free coinage of silver on the ratio of 16 to 1 because our fathers agreed on that ratio more than a hundred years ago. This is not

The fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is not silver that the sound-money men object to, but unnecessary fluctuations in the standard of value. There is no objection to the white metal in itself and no reason for any. It possesses many of the qualities of good metallic currency, and during a the Legislature and elect a United States long period in the world's history it was fairly stable in value, or so nearly so that it would circulate side by side with gold under free coinage of both. This was not always the case, however, and during the last twenty-five years the market price of silver has steadily declined in spite of the most heroic and costly efforts of the government to maintain it. Silver bullion, to be at a parity with gold bullion, ought to bring \$1.29 per ounce, whereas it is now worth only there could be any assurance that it would continue to hold its place there could be no objection whatever to its free coinage at the old ratio. Nor could there be any objection to its free coinage at any ratio secured and established by international agreement which would insure its parity with gold and its unfluctuating character. But these conditions never have been secured in the past, and the difficulty of doing it now is incomparably greater than ever before. A recent writer says:

even healthy schtlment; it is twaddle.

In view of the unlimited supply of silver in the mines within easy reach, and of the new arts by which its cost of production is reduced and is still further reducible, it is absolutely certain that no human device can estore our silver to a par with gold. They ave parted forever on the existing ratio ingly abundant. Our silver dollars are utterly useless at their face in the markets of the world, and are useless in our own except as protected by our gold, and are therefore a perpetual and grave menace to our whole currency system, which is thus made to carry \$250,000,000 worth of silver at a valuation of \$500,000,000.

The advocates of free silver would of circulation and placing the business of the country on a basis as shifty as sand, and every dollar of which would be a living lie. Those who oppose this are not enemies of silver, but of a debased and fluctuating standard of value. If the conditions and values were reversed they would be equally justified in opposing the free coinage of gold.

A DARK SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE. It has often been said that great emergencies and occasions call forth the heroic qualities of human nature. Happily that is true in a vast number of instances, but it is also true that special occasions sometimes illustrate the selfishness of human nature. These qualities, the generous and the mean, are both innate in men, and sometimes one comes to the surface, sometimes the other. Exhibitions of heroism are of almost dally occurrence by persons who willingly take great risks of personal injury, sometimes even laying down their own lives to serve or save others. Among recent instances of the other kind may be noted the boycott at Milwaukee. That event seems to have developed a surprising amount of latent selfishness and nearness among the people of that city. Many persons will do a mean thing or wreak a grudge secretly who would not do it openly. The stealthiness does not change the quality of the act, but emphasizes its meanness. At Milwaukee the boycott seemed to furnish a sort of outlet for the accumulated meanness years. Citizens and neighbors acted if they had been lying in wait for another for a long time, watching for a favorable opportunity to pay off some old debt, get even on some half forgotten grudge or make a manifestation on general principles of their innate depravity. The spectacle was by no means an edify-

The shocking disaster at Moscow was another illustration of human selfishness on a different line. Of course, panics and stampedes are always liable to occur among great masses of people, but in this case the panic, which resulted in the killing or wounding of several thousand persons, seems to have had a very ignoble origin. It was, in fact, a glut-

like savages, but like hogs. In their greed to get to the tables before others and to get their hands full of meat they wild beasts, throwing weaker men and women and children to the ground and tramping them to death as they would so many worms in their way. The shocking results of the disaster receive a darker tinge from the degrading char-

acter of its origin. On a different line and in a smaller way the pollution of White river by the strawboard works at Noblesville furnishes another illustration of the innate selfishness of human nature. Whether the poisonous matter was turned into the river purposely or by mistake by agents of the company or by its workmen does not matter much. The act by which the health of many thousands of people was imperiled has found no condemnation outside of this city, and when the investigation was first begun the proprietors of the strawboard works, and perhaps other people at Noblesville, intimated that it was a piece of impertinence for the health authorities of Indianapolis to inquire what they did with their poisonous refuse. For all they knew or seemed to care the incident might have caused the death of thousands of persons in this city. What was continuing a local manufactory? Such manifestations of human selfishness are as disgusting as the more frequent manifestations of unselfishness and altruism are ennobling.

THE VICTORY IN OREGON. It is well known in political circles that the Republicans did not expect to carry telligence that the Republican plurality is at least 10,000 is most gratifying. The the Republican State convention, a majority indorsed the resolution of the Republican national convention upon the silver question. There was, however, a large minority in the convention favoring a declaration against free coinage. In one district a Republican was an independent candidate for Congress on an out-and-out anti-silver platform. It appears that he polled a large vote, which, if it had been added to the vote of the regular Republican candidate, who stood on the national platform of 1892, his plurality would have been a very large one. The Republicans will probably control Senator who will stand with the Repub-

lican party in the enactment of a pro-This unlooked for result in Oregon the assumption warrants strength of the free-silver element in Oregon, Washington and the Dakotas is waning-that all of these States have a much larger interest in such a revision of the tariff as will rescue the wool growing and other interests from destruction. It seems that the people who are so near the silver-producing interest as are those of Oregon are able to see that they can gain nothing by sacrificing the advantages which a Republican triumph can bring to them in the restoration of their industries. The result is certainly very significant.

A TARIFF EPITOME.

Mr. John F. Scanlan has written a letter to the Chicago Inter Ocean in which he presents some interesting facts regarding the different tariffs and their results upon the business of the country. From 1825 to 1833 the country had a protective tariff the duties of which averaged 36.05 per cent. The result was great development and prosperity. From 1834 to 1842 the country was under the ad valorem tariff of Calhoun, which averaged 17.13 per cent. It culminated in the panic of 1837. Then came the Whig protective tariff of 1843-6, with duties averaging 24.59 per cent., under which the

country was very prosperous. Next came the Walker tariff, devised for revenue only, with an average duty of 22.48 per cent. Even the discovery o gold and the consequent expansion o business could not give the varied in dustries of the country ordinary prosperity with such a tariff. In 1858 duty to 15.16 per cent. Bankruptcy and panic followed in 1859.

In 1862 the first Republican tariff came into force, with average duties of 36.12 per cent. Between 1872 and 1875 this tariff was patched up by Congress until it was largely ad valorem, the duties averaging 27.34 per cent. From 1876 to 1883 the duties averaged 29.10 per cent. From 1884 to 1890 the duty was 29.95 per cent. on the average. It was a period of general prosperity and of treasury surplus. The McKinley tariff was adopted in the summer of 1890, the average duties being 22.33 per cent. of all imports. It is well known and generally admitted that from the date of the enactment of that tariff until the election of 1892 was a season of unparalleled pros

Next came the present Democratic tariff. With an average rate of 21.33 per cent.. It has been the most unfortunate revenue law the country has ever had producing deficiency in the treasury and the most unsatisfactory business and industrial conditions.

The difference between the McKinley law and the present is not that the duties are so much higher as that they have not been placed so as to give protection and furnish revenue. The Republicans can make another tariff which will accomplish both of these ends.

President Cleveland was quite right in vetoing Senator Turple's private pension bill whereby he tried to secure a pension for a woman, now a widow the second time, on the ground that her first husband was a soldier. Not long since the Journal had occasion to commend his veto of a bill where the woman in question had been divorced from the man upon whose war record she was endeavoring to profit. In a remarriage equally with a divorce a woman surrenders all that belongs to soldier widowhood, and certainly should not be permitted to resume those privileges. Congress deserves rebuke for passing such bills and opening the way to endless abuses of the kind.

The Rev. J. H. Brammer, of Fort Wayne, Catholic vicar-general of the

the public library of that city or permitting their children to take books clambered over one another worse than from it. In an interview defending his be in the hands of the sheriff at the action he says:

My objection to the public library is no public institution, but to it books that are not fit for Catholic to read, or, for that matter, son to read. I have seen a book from th brary, "Footprints of the Jesuits," a mentruthful book, libeling some of the pure est and the most eminent men of o hurch. It is a tissue of falsehoods, and Catholic children to read such against the best men in our holy church. we are to have a public library v terature, as it must, then, if Catholics are expected to patronize, as they are taxed to help pay for it, they ought to have some representation on the library committee and books assaulting the Catholic Church and its best representatives should be excluded.

There may be some reason in the view that a public library supported by taxes paid by the members of all churches should not contain books attacking any one in particular, but as a matter of fact all public libraries do. The reverend father's argument does not save his order from the appearance of narrowness. There are too many worthless books in all public libraries, but the public has varied tastes, and all must be catered to.

It is not often that an important meas ure passes the House as easily as the Labor Commission bill did on Monday. that compared with the importance of | The discussion of the bill occupied less than an hour, and it was passed by viva voce vote instead of the usual yeas and nays. It authorizes the President to appoint a body to be called the "industrial commission," to be composed of three representatives each of agriculture, business, labor and manufacturing. The commission will be nonpartisan, a majority not to be of either political party. Oregon this year, consequently the in- It will have power to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, labor, agriculture, manufacturing and business, reason which caused the Republicans to and recommend legislation to Congress. have such grave doubts of success is Each of the twelve commissioners will that Oregon is the neighbor of several serve two years at a salary of \$5,000 a of the silver-producing States which fur- year. The usefulness of the commission sentiment there is very strong. While the persons appointed. The bill is ex-

Mr. Cleveland's silence on the thirdterm question is characteristic of him Even if he is not aware of the severe criticisms which his party leaders are making, he must know that under the circumstances his persistent silence is contributing very materially to the uncertainty of the situation and to the helplessness of the party. If he thinks it beneath his dignity to state that he is not a candidate for a third term he might remember that George Washington and Thomas Jefferson both did without sacrificing anything of their dignity or losing in public esteem. But perhaps Mr. Cleveland thinks he greater man than either of those.

The New York Sun quotes from the President's veto message on the river and harbor bill this sentence:

I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our government as the embodiment of the highest and est aspirations of humanity, and not as the giver of gifts.

And adds: "This recalls Falstaff's mournful reflection: 'There lives not three good men unhanged in England, and one of them is fat and grows old." A hit, a very palpable hit!

Mayor Taggart is right in his view that such a pollution of the city water as has recently occurred would justify annulling the contract with the company. Violation of contract always justifies such action. A stipulation that the company shall furnish pure, potable water means they shall do it not part of the time, but all the time. The furnishing for even two or three days of water that made human beings sick and which horses refused to drink was clearly a violation of contract.

An orator of ancient times being asked what was the first requisite of successful oratory replied, "action," and for the second and third requisites he also named action, action. So in business the prime factor in all true prosperity is confidence, and the second and third are still confidence, confidence, This can never be had under a debased or fluctuating currency, or while agitation to that end continues.

The advocates of free silver assert that Walker tariff was revised, reducing the 1873 was the source of unnumbered woes and the starting point of an endless flood of disasters. Yet statistics show that the two decades from 1870 to 1890 were beyond comparison the most prosperous in the history of the country. Even the panic of 1873 did not affect the truth of this statement.

In the discussion of the immigration bill in the House the interesting statement was made that if our entire population of 1890 had moved into the State of Texas that State would not be populated much more densely than Germany and not half as densely as Belgium is today. It would be too crowded, though, for American comfort.

What this country needs is the restoration of confidence that will once more start investors to investing and capitalists to loaning money. What the laboring man wants is work. The free silverites are doing their best to increase the alarm of investors and capitalists and make it more difficult for laboring men to get work.

The promptness no less than the very large majority by which the House passed the river and harbor bill over the President's veto shows a disposition to rush important legislation through under whip and spur. The President's obections to the bill were weighty and entitled at least to careful consideration.

It will be easier for the free silverites n the Chicago convention to dictate the platform than it will to nominate the candidate. It takes a two-thirds vote to do the latter. When it comes to that part of the work the sound-money delegations of the Eastern States will have something to say.

Since Senator Teller has begun to be talked about as a possible candidate of called force bill in the Senate and prevented its passage. Perhaps even then he was currying favor with Southern Democrats.

When Scott Jackson objected to the

den Catholic parents from patronizing he was in the hands of the shcriff now and not of the judge he showed his ignorance of legal proceedings. He will

> The overwhelming victory of the silver men in Kentucky has given an impetus to the cause on the Ohio side of th river. The sound-money Democrats of Hamilton county will, however, put up a hard fight under the leadership of Hon. M. E. Ingalls for delegate to Chi-

execution.

For a man well along in the eighties Senator Morrill is very bright in his personal characterizations. His designation of Peffer as "the veiled prophet of Kansas" and Populist Allen as "the iridescent farmer of Nebraska" are above the average of congressional wit.

A. W., Knightstown: 1. One of the sup posed advantages of free silver and the chie one is that it would increase the volume of the currency; but as all the gold would cease to be money with free coinage that change would take from the volume of the currency more than one-third of the present total. 2. The ratio of 16 to 1 has been explaine many times. It meant that when the ratio was made by Congress sixteen ounces of allver was deemed to have the same market same market value and purchase power. At | desiring other liquid refreshments. the present time one ounce of gold will purchase over thirty ounces of silver, so th the dollar made of silver, if not held up to gold under limited coinage, would be worth as money only a little over 50 cents. To illustrate: Mexico has free silver coinage, but the Mexican dollar in Mexico will purchase but half as much as the United States standard silver doilar, because those can b sent back to the United States and there purchase as much merchandise as a gold dollar. 3. The South is interested in free stiver probably because its people assume that the obligations due the North can be paid more easily under a free silver regime than with the money now in use. That is, if the United States were on a silver basis cotton would have a gold price for Europe nish it a market. Naturally, the silver | will depend entirely on the character of | and a silver one here, just as was the case before the resumption of specie payments. The dollar of the fathers can never be box and flint for matches and an endless the free-silver element did not control pected to pass the Senate without At the present difference between the values of the metal in our gold and silver coin, cotton bringing 8 cents a pound in Europe in gold would bring 14 or 15 cents here in silver. If a cotton-grower had debts to pay the silver price would be much to his advantage, since it would be equivalent to paying the dollar he already owes with 50 cents. When he goes into the market to buy sugar, coffee or clothing his 14 or 15 cents in silver will purchase no more than the a cents received abroad for cotton in gold.

> In reply to several inquiries: There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third it passed an act making Labor day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and has recognized the existence of certain holidays for commercial purposes in such legislation as the bankruptcy act, but, with the exceptions named, there is no general legislation on the sub ject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of thanksgiving only makes it a holiday in those States which rovide by law for it. In Indiana the following are legal holidays as to commercial paper: Sunday, New Year's day, Fourth of July, Christmas day, Feb. 22, Memorial day Labor day (first Monday in September), any general State or national election day, and Thanksgiving day. All negotiable or commercial paper falling due on any of said holidays shall be deemed as having matured on the day previous, and when any of said holidays come on Monday, such paper shall be deemed as having matured on the Saturday previous; when the legal holiday comes on Sunday the day following shall be the holiday. The sale of liquors is specially forbidden by Indiana statute on all the holidays above named, except Memorial and Labor days.

People who never invented anything in their lives are frequently heard to say nowadays that they would regret dying at this time because, by so doing, they would miss the new discoveries and inventions which are revolutionizing existence in this end of the century, and whose wonders have apparently but just begun. In short, they want to live to see what comes next. But if the mere observers feel this way how much greater nvent things, and how seriously they must bject to going out of the world before their ideas have fully materialized. There, for instance, was Mr. Roper, of Roxbury, Mass., who was killed while testing a steam bicycle on which he had been working for twentyfive years. He was, no doubt, entirely satisfied that whether the machine answered the test this time or not it would eventually do so if he were only allowed to live long is not yet complete and perfect, who can believe that Mr. Roper will be content? He will "want to see the wheels go 'round" and improve the process, even in the better land.

Subscriber, Cyclone, Ind.: 1. The sentence, "the ancient money of the country, instead of being intentionally legislated out of existence by Congress, was revised out." is one of the many ways of declaring that the bill dropping the silver dollar from our coinage system in 1873 was smuggled through Congress when it was not. It is a matter of no consequence wherever you find it. There was none of the ancient money, meaning standard silver dollars, in circulation in 1873, and had not been since the ratio was changed in 1834. Only 8,000,000 of such dollars were coined prior to 1878, and all the other silver money was halves, quarters, etc., the legal tender of which was limited to \$5. Since 1877, 425,000,000 of these "ancient" dollars have been coined. 2. The report you speak of is very scarce, but you could learn about it by writing to your Representative in Congress. It is of no practical value, and there are scores of cheaper books from which more information can be obtained.

It is unfortunate that harmonious relations among the musicians and the managers of the music festival could not have been established and retained, but with the situation as it is, the less that is said on either ide the better for the musical interests of the city. As to the statement that the press of the city believed that the interests of the festival were being subserved to the personal interests of the conductor, it is a remarkable one. So far as the Journal is concerned, it had and has no information of the sort, and no bias for or against one faction or the other. In a controversy of this character both sides are likely to be at fault, but it is not necessary to drag the newspapers in as a party to the quarrel. The Journal certainly declines to be a particiant, but prefers to retain its attitude of friendliness to all concerned

The City Council has voted silver badges to its members, in order that the public may recognize their high mightinesses when they go about the streets and that they may not be rudely hustled about by the police when they block the way at a fire. In view of the fact that the public has not the smallest lesire to know them, and that they ought to seep out of the way of the police, the exense they are putting the city to seems eedless. If they must wear tags, why of which dog and bicycle checks are mi

may congratulate itself that they decide upon gold badges, such as Aldermen sport.

In so far as the requests made by the thorus of the May music festival of the directors look to increased recognition of the chorus they are deserving of careful consideration. The chorus and orchestra are the two important factors in a popular music festival, and no pains or reasonable expense uld be spared in securing the best possible. To this end they should receive liberal reatment. No number of fine soloists can atone for a poor chorus or a weak orchestra.

The vice president of the water works ing eleven months of the preceding year, company has said repeatedly that water for being \$336,000,000 and \$333,000,000, respectively. The vice president of the water works city consumption was drawn directly from White river "in case of emergency." Now he admits that it has been done all along up to last Saturday night. The emergency seems to have been continuous. It is evident the public has been grossly deceived.

The local scientists at Hartford City, Ind. redict that the flow of salt water int the Salamonie river from the oil wells in that vicinity will cause the bass, for which the stream is noted, to become salt fish. They seem to be of the impression that salt codfish and mackerel are made so by the

Strawboard solution may be entirely harmless, as certain persons who themselves indulge in bottled waters assert, but while value as one ounce of gold, and that the kills fish in the river and horses refuse to money coined from them would have the drink it, human beings may be excused for

"As dumb as a fish" is a popular adage If they could talk how a mass meeting of them would score the persons who are responsible for the poisoning of White river.

giving a good object lesson on the value of nerve and perseverance under adverse cir-Will the water company allow a rebate

The Indianapolis baseball club has been

on its bills for the period in which the water it furnishes is unfit for use? The fewer "statements" made by th

water company the less likely it will be to become tangled up.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

As at Present. He who fights the modern way Will write all night and talk all day. The Penitent. "And you stood right up in meeting an confessed all your sins?" "Well; all the interesting ones, anyway.

Needed Time. "Johnny!" said the nervous mother, want you to dry up right this minute!" "I can't," wailed Johnny. "Bill just soaked

The Cornfed Philosopher. young friend," said the cornfed philosopher to the brand-new graduate 'while there are doubtless countless posithat the soft job is not so apt to fall to the man who's fit for it as to the man who's

Estrangement. so, with overt breach, we fell apart, Tacitly sunder-neither you nor I Conscious of one intelligible Why; And both, from severance, winning eq

So, with resigned and acquiescent heart, seem to see an alien shade pass by, spirit wherein I have no lot or part.

Thus may a captive, in some forest grim, From casual speech betwixt his warders, That June on her triumphal progress goes Through arched and bannered woodland while for him She is a legend emptied of concern, And idle is the rumor of the rose. -William Watson

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is considered a heinous offense to ride a cycle anywhere near the city of Constan-The translation of "Hamlet" into Pennsyl

vania Dutch has been made memorable by its rendering of "I am thy father's ghost" into the grotesque "Ich bin deim dawdy se Barney Barnato has become the hero of a

play. Under the name of Bailey Prothero e is the central figure in "The Rogue's Comedy," by Henry Arthur Jones. As the title indicates, the picture drawn of the renowned money maker is not a flattering The London Chronicle's representative at Moscow writes: "I could not help noticing

that the Emperor is looking very thin, but the Empress, on the other hand, has got wonderfully stout and hearty looking in the short time that has elapsed since her mar-One of the amazing literary successes of

estminster Gazette says that 2,396 of these sermons have been printed and sold, and that the sum total of the sales reaches nearly 100,000,000, an average of about 35,000 copies

The Wheel Club of London has just organenough to remedy all defects. But he had | ized, with a membership of two thousand to go and leave it unfinished, and unless he | men and women. It has taken a lease of a ool and a cycling track overshad afford a pleasant shelter from the sun summer, and six instructors are engaged teach novices. Within the house are bat ooms, and the kitchens will supply break-asts, luncheons, dinners and teas at reaonable rates.

According to the San Francisco Chronicle, an almost perfect counterfeit half-dollar has found its way into circulation in the West, The new coin is of silver .884 fine, while the manship of the spurious coin is so nearly perfect that it can only be distinguished by the aid of a powerful glass. The new counterfelt is of the series of 1895, is stamped, not molded, and is perfectly milled. It is lieved that the counterfeits were made hinese in their native land and brought this country last summer by the members of the troupe of Chinese actors at the Atlanta exposition.

Chauncey M. Depew has a notable collection of presents that were given to him by celebrated people-gifts from the Prince of Wales, Queen Victoria, Bismarck and notables of the world. "When I go away in the ummer," said Mr. Depew, "I like to meet celebrated people. I do not care in what pro-fession they may be, so long as they are dis-tinguished by something. And, of course, a ual interchange of presents, as mementoes of our acquaintance, is the most natural thing in the world. I think I have gifts from every country in the world and from all the celebrated people about whom the world is talking to-day."

Rumors have been current in Constaninople for some time that the Sultan is eriously ill. It is now stated that the Sultan is suffering from a spinal malady of old date, and that his physicians recomnended repose, and, if possible, change of air and scene. As the Sultan never quits the Yildiz Palace, except to go to the mosque once a week, a few hundred yards away rom the palace, and once a year to Stamul. to preside over the ceremony of the neration of the Prophet's mantle, the lat-r part of the recommendation is not likely ter part of the recommendation is not like to be carried out, while as regards absolutest it is doubtful, in view of the present state of the country, and the fact that every atter has to pass through the Sultan's inds, whether he will be enabled to enjoy

prided himself on speaking twelve He could trace to its root any word you But he read, twice through, a baseball re then couldn't tell what they did in the

-Chicago Record.

d of May was \$26,870,000. It would be

The Treasury Befleit. ashington Special. Indications point to a treasury deficit of less than \$25,000,000 at the close of the local year ending June 30. The shortage a

said on good authority that he feels s ciently in need of curtailment in outgo hang up the \$5,000,000 sugar bounties Louisiana claimants until after July Clerks are breaking their necks get ready to pay off the \$238,000 Nebraska beet-sugar claims, but they will not reach the 15,000,000 block for over a mo The net receipts for eleven months ing the Postoffice Department) f ting the Postoffice Department year \$239,500,000, against \$285,900,000 last year eleven months, an increase of \$13,000,000 Expenses for the last eleven mon-kept \$7,000,000 below those of the corr

FORAKER REBUKED.

An Alleged Interview Which Seems to Squint at Free Silver. Cincinnati Tribune.

If Senator-elect Foraker said half the foolish things he is quoted as saying to a New York correspondent in yesterday's Cincinparty to resign the commission with which he has just been intrusted, and he owes it to William McKinley to surrender to some wiser and more discreet man the honor of presenting the name of Ohio's candidate at

A more delectable exhibition of asininity and self-esteem was never made by Ben Tillman himself than Mr. Foraker gives to the country in this alleged interview. He is made to tell a ridiculous story about the fears of Ohio Republicans lest the Democrats should declare for free silver in the last State campaign, and then he is credited with the following remarkable statement: "My, oh, my! How we waited for the outcome of the Democratic State convention at Springfield. We believed that ex-Governo pbell would be the nominee of that cor Campbell would be the nominee of that convention for Governor. That counted but for little, but we had every reason to believe, though, that there would be a declaration for silver. Senator Brice was the star of our hopes, for he was making the fight for gold. When he got control of the Springfield convention and it declared for

Springfield convention and it declared for gold I knew that all chances of the Democrats winning had passed. I telegraphed to Bushnell that he and all our friends were under lasting obligations to Brice, for he had given us a sure thing in a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature."

What stuff and nonsense! No party on earth could carry Ohlo on a free-silver earth could carry Ohio on a free-silver platform. Did not the Democrats try it in the campaign before the last, and was there ever a worse whipped agglomeration since Weaver ran for President? Ohio is as overwhelmingly for an honest dollar and as unalterably opposed to free-silver repudiation as any State in the Union. Governor Foraker could easily have teested Ohio's loyalty to sound money if he had run for United States Senator on a free-silver platform. The result would

have made him so obscure that no news-paper correspondent would trouble him for But that isn't all Mr Foraker is charged with saying. Having been reminded by the Enquirer reporter that the free-silver adherents claimed they could carry New York city, the Senator-elect declared:

"I wouldn't be a bit surprised that they would. It is popular. I believe I could make a fair fight myself for silver. silver. Of course, such a fight would have to be properly made. In our conference regarding Bushnell's nomination, when

I referred to the chances of the Democrats f Ohio winning on a free-silver platform explained that they would only win they knew how to make the fight on the issue. If the right kind of a fight was not made, even with that issue to back them, why, of course, I felt the Democrate couldn't win. But there ought to be no trouble about making the right kind of a lieve I could make a fair fight my self for silver!" If Governor Foraker means ounce his readiness to take up the

cause of free and unl Republican party. If he means to invite the empty honor of a support by the Teller heretics at St. Louis, he will be disappointed, for these crack-brained revolutionout of his head longer than Foraker has. Of course, the Senator-elect must deny this interview. If it is not true, he has been most grievously wronged by the Enquirer. If it is true—well, there are some things that ought to be denied anyhow.

OUR OWN CLAUDE. Democrats Will Present the Name of Our Governor at Chicago.

Tammany Times. Governor Masthews is a man of broad views. He could not be called a one-idea man, from any possible standpoint. In the administration of the public affairs with which he has been intrusted he has shown at all times the broadest liberality consistent with the public good, and the highest type of moral courage. It has never occurred to him, and never would occur to him, that there was anything for a public official to do but his whole duty, under all

As a possibility for the presidency, ernor Matthews has been earnestly sidered and enthusiastically advocated. But he is in no sense a candidate of his own making. At the urgent request of his party from all sections of the State, comprising men of every shade of Democratic opinion he has been prevailed upon to allow the use of his name in the Chicago convention diana has won the right to speak danger of being charged with an amb mote her own selfish interests at the se of the party. She has no interest that is not more vitally the interest of the whole Democratic party than it is her own. Indiana believes that the interest of the democracy of the whole country will be best subserved by the nomination of the candidate she will present to the Chicago convention, and for this proposition with the voice of one man, the name of I Claude Matthews, the present able, and fearless Governor of that State. Governor Matthews has many qu which especially fit him for a pres

He is essentially a man of the people Democracy is of the warp-and-wood haracter. His knowledge of from his close contact with men. It m ruly said of him that from his very ear boyhood he has touched elbows with the world. His manner is dignified and engaging. He believes in the fullest p discussion of all questions affectin party and his country, and is ready party and his country, and is ready at all times to give the fullest audience to questions concerning party and public we whether the views expressed agree with On the question of tariff, Governor Matthews has at all times been in

with his party's declarations that the poearners of the country. He has never been able to understand that a man could be made rich by being taxed. He believes that a high protective tariff cannot, under any the farmers and workingme

thews is studied the more come his entire fitness and availab is a clean man in every relation He would make a President of wh the whole country might well be proud Indiana will present him with enthusiasm d push his candidacy with carnestness lieving that she will thereby be doing the and push his

Answered. Washington Post. The Kansas City Journal wants to know If it isn't a violation of the fourth comandment for a bicycler to "work calves" on Sunday. Not if he doesn't

whole country a signal service.

New York Mail and Express.

veal too much of them. Now, will you be The Matthews Boom.

gas belt territory. This is apparently the source of its motive power. Better Off.

Indiana advices indicate that the Claude

Philadelphia Press. "Iberia," a Spanish newspaper, Does Mr. Olney govern Spain?" No t would be a good thing for Spain if l

Makes It Unpopular. Kansas City Journal. The trouble with the gold-standard Demo-Cleveland administration on their backs.

After All. hiladelphia Inquirer. After all, the most beautiful flower laid upon the Union soldier's grave is history's tribute to his inextinguishable valor.

Can't Do It. Kansas City Journal. s traveling in opposite directi-

Unkind "Personal."